REVOLVER EXPERTS RARE.

EVEN A BARN DOOR NOT EASY TO HIT WHEN 100 PEET AWAY.

Difference Between Outdoor and Indoor oting -Superiority of Old-Style Revolvers Over the New-The Plainsman's Ideal Weapon-Human Targets Hard to Hit.

BELTON, Mo., July 12 .- "It is surprising." said an old frontiersman, "how few people who own revolvers know how to shoot with them. Any one can, of course, work the ordinary firearm so as to explode a loaded cartridge, but to use the weapon effectively is given to few. The number of revolvers in use is very great, the amount of ammunition s almost incredible, yet it is not too much to say that a man is not often injured by a revolver bullet except by accident.

"Not one revolver owner out of a hundred can hit a barn door at a hundred feet, and not one in a thousand can fire twice at the same distance and drive the bullet holes within six inches of each other. There are indoor experts who perform what some people regard as miracles with a revolver, but the conditions are all favorable to the production of exact results. The weapon employed is suited to the marksman, the target is always at a fixed distance, the other conditions are practically unvarying and the driving of a ball with a pistol becomes about as mechanical as the driving of a nail with a hammer. Take such indoor expert out into the woods, where the range is changeable and the angle of fire never the same and he would not do anything out of the ordinary. To fire down hill at a white stone sixty feet away, then turn and fire up a tree at a porcupine ninety feet away i quite different from standing at a given distance all day long and pumping bullets at a target that never varies a hair's breadth.

'Old Zep Bradley was a king among revolver shots and his standard was not a fixed mark at so many feet but a clinging apple at twenty feet, a coiled rattler at fifty feet, a coyote or the run at a hundred feet and a man anywhere from two feet to a hundred yards. It is the ability to estimate the distance-military experts call it the range-at a glance, to appreciate the angle of fire, to note the condition of the light prevailing at the time and to do all these things quickly and without becoming shaky, that makes a good shot. A moving target is quite another thing from one that is fixed. To shoot accurately down hill is much harder than it is to shoot well up hill. The intensity of the light also enters largely, if unconsciously, into the calculations of the accurate revolver shot.

"Revolvers, like clothes, ought to be fitted to the purchaser, but of course such is never the case, to my knowledge; the man must fit himself to the gun, and the result is what might be expected. Some men try one weapon after another and finally come into possession of one that is perfectly adapted to its owner. But it is useless for any one to expect proficiency in revolver shooting without a good deal of practice at out-of-door targets. It is amusing to observe the confident air with which a novice displays a newly acquired revolver and boasts of his ability to empty the leaden contents of all its chambers into a postage stamp at so many yards. The chances are that he is not able to plant a ball in a sheet of note paper at ten yards once in twenty shots.

"A pistol, to shoot with accuracy, must pos-

sess two qualities, weight and length. The famous shots on the plains of the West, where precision in shooting is a vital matter, always use heavy weapons with great length of barrel. One of the most highly prized weapons is a 4.5 frame bored to shoot. 38 cartridges. This revolver is so heavy that the recoil is reduced to the minimum, and great-skill is often attained by those who use it. The ordinary pocket pistol is not often an accurate shooter. For the sake of convenience the barrel is shortened and the weight reduced far below what it ought to be to resist the recoil from an effective charge of powder. In all short weapons either accuracy or penetration must be in some measure sacrificed. An old man living in Richmond, Ind., used to take a seat on his back veranda and shoot rats as they ran from under his barn some fifty feet away. He used an old-style powder and ball Colt's sixshooter, loaded with very light charges of black powder. The combination gave him a weapon that for short distances and small game nearly equalled a rifle in precision. Those who saw him kill a rat at fifty feet seldom grasped the principles governing his skill—a long barrel, a heavy frame, and powder charges so light that there was no appreciable recoil to disturb his aim. sess two qualities, weight and length. The

rat at fifty feet seldom grasped the principles governing his skill—a long barrel, a heavy frame, and powder charges so light that there was no appreciable recoil to disturb his aim. To attempt such tactics on larger game would not succeed, because a different set of principles comes into play.

"It would take an expert many days to catalogue the various styles and makes of revolvers in use in this country within the last fifty years. The modern revolver is a very recent thing, that is, the hammerless, self-cocking, shell-ejecting weapon, but it may be doubted whether any of the new guns are equal, all things considered, to the pistols of two generations ago. There are guns in use to-day that may be emptted while a man is turning around, but according to my notion, half a dozen scattering shots in the air are not quite equal to one hit, especially when you are shooting from some other motive than a desire to make a noise. The old-fashioned revolver was long and heavy, and its trigger offered little more resistance than those of the riffes with which our fathers fought at King's Mountain and New Orleans. Men in those days shot for a purpose, and that purpose was to hit the object fired at.

"No, the man who handles a shotgun or a riffe well may prove to be a failure in the use."

o, the man who handles a shotgun or a fle well may prove to be a failure in the use a revolver. Some men, of course, acquire gh proficiency in the use of all the small high proficiency in the use of all the small fire arms, but revolver shooting is an art all by itself. One who is familiar with one arm is apt to pick up the underlying principles of good shooting, but revolver firing is only perfected by patient practice. There is no such thing as an all-round revolver. The man who can invent a pistol as accurate as a rifle, that will possess great penetration and high killing powers, and that can be carried in an ordinary hip pocket will find himself among the immortals of earth before the end of a week. But in the nature of things such a feat is as impossible as the mixing of equal parts of light and darkness."

mortals of earth before the end of a week. But in the nature of things such a feat is as impossible as the mixing of equal parts of light and darkness."

"How about human targets?" was asked.

The old plainsman tried to give his smile an impersonal turn as he replied, "Well, that's a different proposition. A man may be a wonderful shot at barreis, tin cans, bottles smail game and oven bears, but prove an utter failure in a fight with revolvers when he himself becomes a target. A perfect greenhorn may outclass a crack shot in such a contest. Personal encounters, where revolvers are used as weapons, generally occur at close range, often not five feet separating the combatants, and under such conditions a tender foot with a quick hand and a steady nerve may readily get the better of a skillful marksman, Out in the street, with forty feet between the antagonists, the experienced marksman would of course have a decided advantage. Unless killed or disabled by the first shot from his enemy's weapon, he would almost certainly come out the victor. The famous duel fought in Kentucky in May, 1806, between Gen. Jackson and Charles Dickinson affords a striking illustration of how easily wonderful marksmanship may go down before a cooler head and a steadler hand in the presence of danger. Dickinson was a famous shot, and it was believed by Jackson that Dickinson that a plack in a flatboat, and this belief greatly intensitied the bitterness that the General felt for his younger antagonist. The men met across the Kentucky line at sunrise and were placed at the paces. Jackson's inferiority in the use of a pistol was so clearly recognized that it was surrose and the sunder the skin instead of going straight the public stream of the sunder the skin instead of going straight the public stream of the sunder the skin instead of going straight the rules Jackson in allowed to take the first shot. When the word 'the was given. Dickinson whirled quickly and sent a builet that knocked the dust from Jackson's inferiority in the use of a p

The officers drew their weapons and the battle was on. Possibly the fact that he was now opposing, instead of enforcing, the law disturbed Wyatt's nerve. At any rate, when all the guns were empty he was found to be mortally wounded, while his opponents had escaped without a scratch.

A few years ago two target-pistol experts

met in a Chicago saloon, became engaged in a quarrel and promptly drew weapons. Both emptied their guns, but beyond numerous perforations in the floor and ceiling, a ruined mirror and considerable smashed glassware, no harm was done.

"It will be recelled that the assassin Guiteau was standing within a few feet of his victim when he fired point blank at the back of the President, but his aim was so poor that he inflicted only a trivial flesh wound in the right arm and fired a second shot before he reached a vital spot.

and fired a second shot before he reached a vital spot.

"Man-hunting is a sort of specialty," and again the gray-haired veteran smilled. "Looking out for your own carcaas is task enough at best; shooting straight with a short handgrun without shoulder support is of itself very difficult under the most favorable surroundings; but to do both at once requires so many great qualities that few can hope to possess them. No, I would not place any restriction upon the sale of revolvers. Good shots are rare and accidents are not so common as they used to be."

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS. an American Flag the Only Decoration in the

Hall at Yesterday's Meeting. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 14 .- The bulk of the Christian Endeavorers arrived to-day. The meeting which was held at the Alexandra Palace was so large that the speakers could not be heard by half the congregation. A spl ndid choir led the singing. The Rev. J. D. Lamont presided and Dr. Tracy of Philadelphia offered prayer. The Rev. Knight Chaplin, Secretary of the convention, made an address of welcome to the representatives of the various countries. Willis Baer of the United States and Canon Richardson of Canada and

Another welcome meeting was held this evening at Albert Hall, which was filled to its utmost capacity. The Revs. F. B. Meyer and J. Brown made addresses and Dr. Clark replied. The latter described his work in behalf of the movement and said he had travelled 20,000 miles in order to attend this convention

The only decoration in the hall was a big American flag.

HAD TWO HUSBANDS FOR YEARS. Indiana Woman Receives a Surprise From Her

First Husband. Anderson, Ind., July 14 -- Samuel Justice filed a suit for divorce to-day, which gave the first information to his wife, who lives Muncie, that she has had two husbands for twenty-three years. Justice and his wife separated twenty-five years ago, and two years later, the wife hearing that her husband had been granted a divorce, married Milton Shipley. They have lived together, happily all this time. Justice returned from the West four years ago, but nothing was said about the divorce. The wife separated from her second husband vesterday, pending a settlement of the case. Mrs. Justice or Shipley, has a married daughter by Justice and six children by Shipley, three of whom are grown,

The Works in Chattanooga Have Just Completed the Shipment of 400 Tons.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 14.-The United States Cast Iron Pipe Works of this city have just completed the shipment of 400 tons of iron pipe to London, England. This pipe brought about \$35 per ton, making the entire order net the company in the neighborhood of \$14,000.

It is said that within the past sixty days the company shipped to local points, such as Memoral at a standstill. But the trouble that is in programment. phis, South Carolina and elsewhere about sixty carloads of pipe, which was used immediately on contracts in those places. Its entire output is now being consumed as rapidly as it can be

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION STAMPS. They Will Bear the Inscription "Commemo

rative Series, 1901." WASHINGTON, July 13 .- The special issue of stamps for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo will be distinguished from all previous issues for similar occasions by the words "Commemorative Series, 1901," which will be on the stamps in addition to the usual wording. Here-tofore all stamps for the Centennial, the Columbian and the Omaha Exposition, were distinguished from the ordinary stamps only memorative Series, 1901." which will be on the by the pictures. The wording was precisely similar on the special and regular lesues. With the idea of making the Pan-American Exposition series commemorative of the exposition, Third Assistant Postmaster-General Madden desired to have the words "Pan-American Series, 1901," printed on the stames. The question was referred to Assistant Attorney-tieneral for the Post Office Department Tyner, who to day rendered an opinion in which he held that the printing of the reference to the Pan-American Expesition would be contrary to the statute weigh was adopted to prevent the printing of advertisements on stamps. As the expesition was not conducted by the Government, but by an expesition company subsidized by the Government, it was in the nature of a private enterprise, and a mention of it on the Government stamps would be an advertisement for it. He found no objection, however, to the words "Commemorative Series, 1901" and the stamps will bear that inscription. den desired to have the words "Pan-American

inscription.

A request has been received for a special series of stamps for the Charleston, S. C., Intersite and West Indian Exposition. It will probably be denied.

HAY LAKE CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT. To Be Widened From 300 to 600 Feet Its

Entire Length and Deepened to 20 Feet. SALT STE. MARIE, July 14 .- Col. G. J. Lydecker of the United States Engineer Corps of Detroit is in the city on a trip of inspection of the Government work in his charge at the Soo and vicinity. Col. Lydecker said that just before leaving Detroit he had received the approval of the Secretary of War for the project to widen the little rapids section of Hay Lake Channel and that offers for do ng the work will soon be advertised for. The project calls for the widening of the channel from 360 to 600 feet at the upper end, to intersect with portions at the lower end that now have a width of 600 feet clear through a minimum width of 600 feet clear through to the foot of Hay Lake. The entire Hay Lake channel will also be deepened sufficiently to provide a depth of 20 feet at the ordinary low stages of water instead of at the mean stage. This will require the lowering of the grade about two feet, which will give twenty feet at low stages of water. At present the actual depth is from eighteen and one-half to nineteen feet.

Col. Lydecker said that probably some clearing out of the old Lake George channel will be done. An examination of the channel will be made and if obstructions are found they will be removed and the channel restored to its former condition. The projected improvements will call for an expenditure of about \$250,000. the project to widen the little rapids section

Lowery Stops Barrets in Stateen Rounds. Jack Lowery of this city and Billy Barrett met at the Sampson A. C. last night. They were booked to box twenty rounds, but Barrett quit in the sixteenth. He gave as an excuse that his left jaw was dislocated and that he could not continue. The excuse was a lame one. Barrett, however, acted wisely, for he would have been summarily put to sleep had he kept on. The first part of the battle w. s. it tless, but it became quite warm as it progressed. The clubhouse was crowded. Hostilities becam with a ten-round bout between Charley Flannagan of Brooklyn and Charles McGur of New York. The weight was 105 pounds and the distance ten rounds. This was a one-sided match, Flannagan doing all the work. In the second round he knocked his man out with a right-hand swing on the jaw. The second tilt was also for ten rounds at 110 pounds. The principals were Harry Gravy of New York and Mike Kane of Brooklyn. This bout was also very brief. In the second round, after the men had been fighting two minutes. Kane put his opponent to sleep with a victous right on the vital point. and that he could not continue. The excuse

nent to sleep with the pitted Charles Linnenian management then pitted Charles Linnenian and Tom Kain against each other. Both half from Brooklyn and fought at catchweights. Kain, who is only a 105-pounder, had to give away at least twenty-five pounds. The result was a draw.

Mexicans Kill a Texas Storekeeper. DALLAS, Tex , July 14 .- Three Mexicans have been committed to jail at Sherwo d, Iron county, to await the action of the Grand Jury

OUR BIGGEST MERCHANTS. SIGNIFICANCE OF A NEW PLINT-BDDY COMBINATION.

any Formed With Branches in the Prin

a Business of \$28,000,000 Last Year
-America's Vast Foreign Commerce. Under the name of the Flint-Eddy and American Trading Company, capital \$4,000,-000, there has just been organized by all odds the largest merchandising house in the United States. The concern, in fact, has more branches and ramifications than any similar business organization. In addition to its great central establishment in this city, there are branch houses, each one of them the largest of its kind in its particular locality, in San Francis London, Hamburg, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tien-Tein, Neu Chwang. Port Arthur, Vladivostock, Rio de Janeiro. Buenos Ayres, Rosario, Valparaiso, Santiago de Chile, Lima, Guayaquil and flavana. In addition to this the new company is the exclusive agent in the United States for Warner, Barnes & Co. of Manila, and also for leading

In other words, the busine's of this great concern is spread out in an enormous network covering the entire world, and its organization is looked upon as another and very striking instance of the marvellous expansion of American commerce within the past rew years. The house is not only the largest buyer of manufactured goods in the United States for export, but it is the heaviest importer of wool. tea, silk, straw braid, sulphur, bristles, Manila and sisal hemp, coffee, rubber, skins, nitrate, vanilla and tones beans and general East Indian and South American produce. It is the amalgamation of the old-established

houses in Mexico. Central America, Colombia,

Venezuela, the French, Spanish and British

concerns of Flint, Eddy & Co. with the American Trading Company which has made this great commercial organization. The two panies in the year last passed did a business of \$28,000,000. This does not include any transchipments of money. It covers simply actual articles imported and exported, and to carry the tremendous volume of commerce represented by the \$28,000,000 sum total of transactions required a vessel carrying capacity of over 750,000 tons. The directors of the new company, all of whom have been in the foreign trade for from fifteen to thirty-five years, are: Frederick B. Jennings, Trenor L. Park, W. H. Stevens, James R. Morse, Charles R. Flint, Ulysses D. Eddy, Alired De Buys, Thomas A. Eddy, Wallace B. Flint, Henry F. Crosby, George L. Duvai and William M. Ivins. The new corporation as yet owns no vessels of its own, although members of the firm are interested in various lines. The firm of Flint, Eddy & Co. did own a fleet of sailing vessels, but these were all sold a short time ago to people in San Francisco. Prior to the organization of the new company, Flint, Eddy & Co. did not have branch houses at either Yosodama. Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Neu Chwang, Port Arthur or Vladivostock, which are all now covered by the new company, making it particularly strong in the Chinese and Japanese trade.

"The reason we formed the new company," said Mr. Thomas A. Eddy yesterday, "is simply because we could in this manner simplify and economize the machinery for handling the enormously increasing volume of American trade, which is growing at a marvellous pace. We do no banking business and we are not in the transportation business. We simply buy and sell goods and leave the banking to banks and the transportation to transportation companies. For the present the Chinese trade is years, are: Frederick B. Jennings, Trenor L.

panies. For the present the Chinese trade is at a standstill. But the trouble that is in progress there is only the prejude to an enormously increased trade with China; it is the beginning of the open-door policy for which Secretary Hay has stood. When the trouble is over the door to Chinese trade will be open as it has never been before and with our present organization complete we will be, we flatter ourselves, the best equipped of any house in the United States to take advantage of it and handle it."

The output of all our large manufacturing concerns, "said Mr. Charles R. Flint, "is so large that it demands the organization of correspondingly large commercial houses to take care of it in foreign markets. The organization of the two concerns, Flint, Eddy and Company and the American Trading Company, on broader lines is merely a recognition of that fact, merely the expansion of production."

Speaking of the marvellous development of mariem trade Mr. Livsees h. Eddy said. be in the future. It is about neck and neck with England and this country now in the race for first place in the exporting trade. Germany is still in third place, but is gaining upon England in percentage of acquisition of the 8 to 10 per cent. of new trade which develops every year. England's export coal trade, that is the export trade to great distances, is a doomed industry. It is coming rapidly to us. The growth comparatively is slow in our coal export trade from the fact that our coal is of a different quality from that which England furnished. It requires a change in grate bars and other devices. But England's customers are coming to us with great rapidity. They have to come to us. Our export coal trade is growing enormously in spite of the conditions I just mentioned. We are sending a great deal of coal to the West Indies and Mexico where for years England served the market. Only a few days ago we sent two ship loads of coal to Mexico. The increase of manufactures in Mexico, by the way, is enormous and with that increase there must come a corresponding increase of demand for our coal."

AQUARIUM HAS AN OCTOPUS. It Is Not the Biggest That Ever Was, but Still

Is Interesting. The Aquarium has an octopus. It came on Friday on the steamer Trinidad from Bermuda along with the Aquarium's second importation for the season of bright-colored tropical fishes from Bermuda waters. From tip to tip of its extended arms across its body this octopus measures about three feet; a pigmy as compared with the giant creatures seen in the pictures, thrashing their arms about or dragging down their prey; but big enough and ugly enough to be a decidedly unpleasant

The Aquarium has had two other specimen of the octopus, including one that was larger than that just received; but neither was in other respects so good a specimen. One them in fact was never exhibited; it died in the reserve tank in which it had been placed to recuperate after its voyage hither. The octopus stands transportation but poorly, and is delicate in captivity. The other was exhibited, but lived only a short time, and

and is delicate in captivity. The other was enhibited, but lived only a short time, and its respiration was so feeble as scarcely to be discernible through the movement of its body. It lay upon the bottom of the tank an inert mass. This one is in very good condition and its body can be seen to expand and contract as it opens and closes its gills in breathing.

As it lies on the bottom the octopus suggests at once the idea of a great spider. When quiet it carries its long arms each curled up in a coil by itself close to the body, and these are then not at all like a spider's legs, but its head and its bulbous body are in appearance spidery. Its skin looks somewhat like soft, wrinkled leather. In color the octopus is commonly of a dingy white, but like many other creatures of the sea it changes color greatly and easily and quickly. It changes, for instance, to a sort of brindled or rusty red effect, mottled or with broad stripes of that tint shading lighter at the edges and set close together. Sometimes it gets darker still and the stripes become a sort of maroen color.

On the under side of each of its arms the octopus has soores of sucking disks, scattered along from its body to the tip of the arm these disks varying in size, being largest near the body and decreasing to little ones at the end of the tapering arm, by means of these it could hold to and draw itself along upon anything that it could not get its arms around; as, for instance, it could readily crawl up the side of the tank in which it now is at the Aquarium, and if it were not prevented raise the wire serven that rests upon the top of the tank are laid across each end of the screen cover and are weignted down with a heavy stone. The octopus was brough here in a woven wire cylinder, closed at both ends with the same material, and immersed in a cask of salt water. Thus the octopus was kept in its natural element and at the same time kept from crawling out of the cask.

As seen here in its tank, lying quiescent, with its arms curied up close to its si

Mrs. Helen Widdies, 70 years old, accidentally

fell from a fire escape in the rear of her home

at 34 State street Brooklyn, yesterday after-noon, and was instantly killed. She had climbed out on the fire escape from a window on the fourth floor to hang out some clothing.

TA WOMAN SANDBAGGED

She Probably Stirred in Her Sleep and Burgiar Hit Her as She Lay in Bed. Early on Friday morning a man, supposedly burglar, entered the house of Mrs. E. G. Sawyer at 384 Quincy street, Brooklyn, by pickcipal Cities of the World-Its Members Did ing the look of the front door, made his way upstairs to the third floor and entered the room occupied by Mrs. Sawyer's youngest daughter, Miss Jean Sawyer. The young woman was asleep when the man entered the room. It is presumed that the noise he made caused her to move and thereby led him to believe that she was on the recollection of this. At any rate he struck her a severe blow on the left temple with what was probably a sandclub. She screamed and was struck twice again near the same spot. At this the man ran downstairs. In the adjoining

struck twice again near the same spot. At this the man ran downstairs. In the adjoining room Miss Sawyer's sister sleeps. On hearing the cries she ran in and immediately called out to Charles Carson, a young man who lives with his wife on the second floor of the house.

Carson ran out just in time to see the assailant of Miss Sawyer jump from half way up the stairs to the first floor. Seizing an umbrella with a heavy Dresden knob which belonged to his wife and which stood near the door, Carson followed the man. As he reached the foot of the stairs the man jumped out at him from the parior floor and struck him with some heavy instrument, presumably the sandclub that he had used on Miss Sawyer, knocking him down. As he lay, Carson swung the umbrella at him and made a deep dent in the door, but the man leaped over him, opened the front door and escaped into the street. Meantime the women had their heads out of the upstairs windows screaming for help, and the whole block was aroused. For a moment Carson lay stunned, but he soon got to his feet, and running out in the street went in the direction which he thought the visitor had taken, at the same time calling for the police.

Sexton Savage of St. George's Church near by ran in the other direction to get on the man's track in case he had gone that way. In the course of several minutes and after some of the neighbors had turned in a burgiar alarm several policemen arrived and made an examination of the premises but found to clues. Neither Miss Sawyer nor Carson were seriously injured, though Miss Sawyer's face is badly bruised. The Sawyer mor Carson were seriously injured, though Miss Sawyer's face is badly bruised. The Sawyer family are retient about the mater and say that they will not ask the police to do anything about it. Nothing was stolen from the house. At the Sawyer house yesterday it was said that Mr. Carson was out of town.

ARMY TRANSPORT HANCOCK IN. Nine Deaths at Sea-Many Sick Soldiers Com

ing Home. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 14.-The army transport Hancock, which arrived last night with a large number of sick soldiers, was no docked till late this afternoon. There were nine deaths at sea. Two insane scidlers, Private John J. Gavin, Company K. Twenty-Infantry, and Private Joseph Sullivan, Company B, Thirty-fourth Infantry, jumped overboard and were drowned. Others were Private Edward Fries, Troop D, Fourth Cavalry, Corporal Michael Ryan, Com-G. Twentieth Infantry, Private Edward C. Dady, Company B. Twen--second Infantry, Private Jacob H. Hopson, Company B. Thirty-ninth Infantry, Private John White, Company B. Thirty-ninth Infantry, Private John White, Company B. Thirty-ninth Infantry, Private George Mosti., Company C. Thirty-ninth Infantry, and Private Walter A. Aaden. Company G. Forty-skith Infantry. There are 221 sick soldiers on board and thirty-nine discharged soldiers. The ship also trings about forty dead bodies, mostly of privates. Among the officers who returned are Major W. H. Corbusier and Major ira Brows, surgeons: Capt. J. H. Duval, Commissary, U. S. A.; (a) ts. E. A. Lewis and F. D. Evans, Eighteenth Infantry; Capt. F. D. King, Twentieth Infantry; Capt. F. T. Winston, Nineteenth Infantry; Capt. G. T. Summerlin, Thirty-second Volunteer Infantry; Capt. F. S. Whitman, Twenty-nicth Volunteer Infantry; First Lieuts. E. W. Clark, M. Baidwin, A. S. Brooks, B. Fiske, William Jordan, O. S. Eddridge, Eighteenth Infantry; Lieuts, W. E. Dore, Tweif h Infantry, H. A. Woodruff, Seventeenth Infantry, and C. G. Swertzer, Forty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, -second Infantry, Private Jacob H. Hop-

DIPHTHERIA IN ZOOK'S COLONY. His Followers Refuse Medicine-Six Children Have Died.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 14.—Quarantined in a farmhouse in Clyde township, Whiteside county, stricken with diphtheria, twenty-five followers of Abram Zook lie practically at the point of death. Medicines left by doctors forced upon them by the authorities are left untasted at the order of "Dr." Zook, the faithcolony.

Six children have already died and all were hastily buried on the Zook farm without services. Six or seven more of the inmates are now said to be beyond hope, even if they could be prevailed upon to accept the attentions of the physicians ordered to the place by the county authorities, while all the inmates, who are chiefly women and children, are so sick that they are confined to their beds.

The controlling spirit of the Zook Zion is Abram Zook, who has lived in the county many years, but who, until he was brought under the influence of "Dr." Dowie, the Chicago Ziouite, about two years ago, was a model citizen with no disposition to religious fanaticism. After hearing Dowie preach Zook became an ardent faith curist and converted his home into a "Zion," and filled it with children, chiefly girls gathered from among the waifs of Chicago, whom he and the half dozen adult followers attached to the New Zion proposed to bring up in accordance with Zook's county authorities, while all the inmates, who adult followers attached to the New Zion pro-posed to bring up in accordance with Zook's faith and ideals. How the disease now ravag-ing the little colony was introduced is a mys-

BIG HAUL OF CROOKS.

Detectives Get Eight on Excursion Boat and Two on a Ferry.

Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau has received many complaints lately of thefts on board of excursion boats. Detectives of his staff visited the excursion boat Little Silver at the foot of West Thirteenth street, yesterday, and arrested eight men as suspicious persons. They were Frank Hall, No. 5,492 in the Rogues' Gallery; Charles Turner, No. 5,933; George Seymour, No. 947; Turner, No. 5,933; George Seymour, No. 947; George Howard, alias Hill, No. 1,656; John Barry, No. 4,355; James Mullins, alias Strana-nan, No. 6,551; James Kelly, No. 6,406, and Frank King. No. 7,260. Half an hour later the detectives went to the pier at the foot of West Twenty-third street and there arrested on a ferryboat two more. They were William Connelly, No. 5,387, and George Monroe, alias French Louis, No. 4,689.

WIFE DYING OF A BEATING. Watson Assaulted Her Brutally Because She Could Give Him No Money.

James Keenan, a junk dealer living at 434 East Seventy-second street, called at the East Fifty-first street station last night and said that his daughter, Mrs. Rosanna Watson of 847 Third avenue, was lying at the point of death at his home as a result of a beating her husband. a bartender, gave her last Monday. Keenan said that Watson asked his wife for money. She said that Watson a ked his wife for money. She said she had none. Then he took her by the throat and beat her until both eyes were closed and her face and head were a mass of bruises. Mrs. Watson had just recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia. Her brother called upon her by chance the following day and took her to Keenan's house.

Acting Captain Lantry sent out detectives and arrested Watson at his home. He was locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

Woman He Hit Is Dead

John Reardon, a cooper, was arrested last night on a charge of hon icide. On July 2, while living in the tenement at 543 West Fiftieth street, he hit Mrs. Susan McPhilips on the head with a flat iron. He was arrested but was discharact because Mrs. McPhilips refused to prosecute. On July 5 Mrs. McPhilips went to Roosevelt Hospital, but she was discharged as cured a few days later. She then went to Gut-tenberg, N. J., to live. She died there yesterday.

Child Killed by Trolley Car in Breoklyn. Florence Humphries, 6 years old, of 431 Wiloughby avenue, Brooklyn, was run over and natantly killed last night by car 1,683 of the Nostrand avenue line. The child was playing in Nostrand avenue near Willoughby avenue and tried to cross the street ahead of the car. Conductor Alexander Hutchinson and Motor-man Edward McKee were arrested.

Lawyer Leman B. Treadwell Robbed. YONKERS, N. Y., July 14.- The house of Leman B. Treadwell, a New York lawyer, was robbed last night. Almost every article of his clothing in his bedroom, even to his shoes, was taken. In one of the waistcoats which were takeu was a gold watch. His loss is about \$200. BRIDE SAYS SHE'S ROBBED.

MRS. J. J. JOHNSON WANTS HUS-BAND AND JEWELS BACK. He's Young and She's Mature Enough to Have Been Married Twice Before - She Had Agreed, She Declares, to Will Him All She Had-Trouble Began on Their Wedding Day.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 14 .- Mrs. J. J. Johnson, who formerly was Mrs. William A. Tyler, widow of Henry Tyler of Richmond. Va., and before that the widow of Gilbert B. Morgan of Buffalo, and who as a girl was Miss Emma Bulckley of Norwich, Conn., is at the Pierrepont Hotel here in a very unhappy frame of mind because she believes her husband of little more than a week has deserted her. Mrs. Johnson says that he not only has deserted her but has gone away with three of her diamond rings and \$200 of her money, to say nothing of the beautiful gold watch and pearl ornamented fob which she gave him as a wedding present, and other articles of personal adornment and luxury which she had lavished upon him. It was on the evening of July 5 that the two were married in the Colonnade Hotel, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Dodd. It was a rather singular courtship and mar-

riage, according to Mrs. Johnson's story. She s herself a mature lady with a son old enough to be a student in a Connecticut military school. Her husband, Joseph J. Johnson, is a young medical student whose home is in Reading, Pa., where his father, Dr. H. L. Johnson, is a dentist with a good practice. Joseph himself is only about 22 years old and is the senior by only a few years of his bride's son in the military school. It was at the boarding house of Mrs. Ella Kelsey in Philadelphia that the tender sentiments which have had so dismai a termination first developed. Mrs. Kelsey, by the way, keeps the Pierrepont House at this place in the summer, the house where the little love idvl has had its unhappy climax just as it had its beginning under Mrs. Kelsey's roof in Philadelphia. Young Johnson boarded in the Philadelphia house last winter while he was attending medical leotures. To that house destiny also led the woman who is now his very sadly bereaved bride. She went there because she knew Mrs. Kelsey from having stayed in her summer hotel in Asbury Park.

"When Mrs. Kelley went to Asbury Park last May," said Mrs. Johnson, "Jack and I came with her. By Jack I mean my husband. We were not married then, of course, but we were engaged, and I was so fond of him. He had nothing and it was I who paid all the expenses of coming here-paid his board and all. When we went to New York to get married I gave him \$250. Why should I not? He had nothing and I have abundance. Jack wanted me to make an ante-nuptial contract agreeing

to make an ante-nuptial contract agreeing to will him all my property. This I did. The contract was drawn up in the law office of Mr. Vincent Lynett in New York, and when we were married I wrote to my atterney, Mr. Bela Larned, in Norwich, Conn., telling him to draw my will leaving everything to Jack. Since Jack left me I have telegraphed to Mr. Larned telling him not to do it.

"Well, when we were married Jack wanted me to go to Norwich and attend personally to having my will made in his favor. I was ready to do this, but we came down here the night we were married and Jack was angry quecause I wrote to his father telling him of the marriage. His father had not wanted him to marry until he had got his medical diploma; but he wrote me a very kind letter welcoming me to the family." Here Mrs. Johnson produced the letter. "But," she continued, Jack was very angry because I wrote and our wedding night I slept on the floor by an open window and caught a droudful cold. The next morning Jack went away and was gone a week. He came back last Thursday.

"Last night he was very rude to me because I would not swallow a powder he wanted me to take. He choked me and forced it down an open window and caught a dreadful cold. The next morning Jack went away and was gone a week. He came back last Thursday.

"Last night he was very rude to me because I would not swallow a powder he wanted me to take. He choked me and forced it down my throat. It was morphine. I suppose. At all events. I did not know when he went away this morning. When I woke up at last, he, his trunk, and even all the little mannel ornaments I had given him, were gone. He swept everything clean. He took all my money, \$200, and my three diamond rings, which I had let him take to wear on his fingers. I want him forced to come back and make me some explanation, face to face, of his conduct. He did not even pay our board here out of the money I gave him."

Mrs. Kelsey said it was true that Johnson owed her \$15. Mrs. Johnson, however, is being kindly cared for. It is accepted as a fact here that she is a woman of wealth and will have no trouble in supplying herself with all the money she wants as soon as she recovers from her semi-hysterical condition.

GRANTS A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Reese, a Miners' Union Officer, Illegally Restrained of His Liberty. St. Louis, July 14. - Judge Amos Thayer of the United States Court of Appeals has handed down an opinion declaring that John P. Reese, the Iowa Miners' Union officer who was sentenced to imprisonment in Kanses for violation of a strike injunction, was illegally violation of a strike injunction, was illegally restrained of his liberty and has granted a writ of habeas corpus releasing him.

In June, 1899, the Western Ccal and Mining Company had a strike. Reese went to manage the strike, and the company obtained an injunction in the Federal Court of Kansas, prohibiting the strikers from interfering with men who desired to work for the company. Reese was arrested, charged with violation of the injunction, and was sentenced to three months in fail. He appealed, and Judge Thaver sustains him, holding that the lower court erred in including him under the injunction.

'PANTS' MAKERS' STRIKE PUT OFF. Contractors Get an Extension of Time to

Comply With Their Demands. The "Pants" Makers' Union held a meeting last night in Victoria Hall, 80 Clinton street, in response to a "red letter call" of the Rxecutive Committee to vote on the question of a general strike. Most of those attending the meeting were clamorously anxious for a strike, but the leaders who spoke urged the "pants" makers to give the contractors longer grace. The contractors had until last evening to sign a new agreement or force a strike and at the last moment about fifteen contractors out o 200 signed the agreement. This gave the leaders a text for postponing the strike.

They told the "pants" makers that if the contractors got two or three days longer they might all or nearly all sign the agreement. It was decided to give the contractors until next Thursday to sign the agreement, failing in general strike. Most of those attending the Thursday to sign the agreement, failing which a strike is to be declared.

ST. LOUIS MURDER AND DECISION. Arthur Dustrow's Estate to Pay for Securing His Conviction.

St. Louis, Mo., July 14 .- The estate of Arthur Dustrow, hanged for the murder of his wife and child, must pay to the State \$5,460.50 expended in securing his conviction.

This is the decision of Judge Klein of This is the decision of Judge Klein of the Circuit Court to-day, who gave judgment to the State of Missouri for the full amount to expended. What was left of Dustrow's estate after the lawyers and sanity experts were through went to his sister. Arthur Dustrow and his sister inherited large property from his father, a granite mountain king. As soon as he got possession he started on the pace that kills, ending up in one of the most shocking tragedies in the history of St. Louis. He held his three-year-old son up against the wall of his sitting room and then sent a bullet through its brain in the presence of the child's mother, his wife, whom he afterward killed.

If Leaving Town



with you. This "sparkling specific" reg-ulates the bowels, corrects disordered storacts, cures morning headaches, removes thit useus and evils arising from indiscre-tions in diel; the best remedy for nausca nond seaschnes. "Known and recom-mended for 56 years."

A newsize, 25c. Regularsizes, 50c. and \$1. Tarrant's "Dermal" powder: dainty, antiseptic, for nursery, toilet, after shaving, cures chafing, best foot powder, 25c. At druggists, or mailed on receipt of price. TARRANT & CO., Chemists. New York.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG WAITER. Negro With Thirty Tours' Experience Writes

to His Son on the Subject of Tips. A negro hotel waiter of thirty years' experience at seashore and mountain resorts near New York wrote the following letter of advice to his son on the best methods of getting tipe

from guests: "MY DEAR BOY: Now since you've got a job waitin' allow me to speak to you. Waitin' in a hotel like you're at now means more than you know. The house has a good reputation. Swell people get there occasionally, and they migh come your way. In my thirty years' experience at waitin' I've noted a good many thing that means silver and dollar bills when you mind your bizness. As I often told you, I got few tips from my people the first year. That is to say, what I did get was axidentl. What you want to know is how to get tips regular, how to make the money come to you. Not wishing you to go long for years in the dark I want to tell you my experience. I never was lucky as you to have a father to let me in on the ground floor of experience as I am doin' to you, jest new. I know you know how to dress - hands and face always clean. Have your shirts, collars and cuffs without a mark. Now don't you come rushin' in the dinin' room as if a cyclone was be hind you. 'That's a common nigger's trick to have people look at him. But come in and smart, so as not to attract attention. "But I want to start at the beginning. The

head waiter he'll start your people to start

with, and he genrilly gets first whack up, but not that he deserves it. It's the custom, as the guests gets a bow when he comes into the dinin' room, is known, and is shown with atenshan, to his chair. When you get your guest at the table, don't you be fussy. be too much in a hurry. Keep on at what your at. Finish up what you're doin'. Keep steady Have a morning paper, if it's breakfast, or an evening paper if it's dinner. I always bought two copies of each, and found it paid me. If a young man comes in alone to breakfast, study him sideways while you're at work. You can see whether he's new to travel. If he's nervous ease him up, quick as you can. Hand him the breakfast menu, gently, but don't speak. Give him something to do. Hand him a paper. If a strange-gentleman and lady come in and take seats at your table, keep a eye on 'em. By practice you will soon be able to tell whether they're married people. If they order a pot of coffee and the woman pours it natural like and then waits until you serve the cup to the man make sure they're married. If the man passes her things or suggests things which she wont have, saying she don't like 'em, then they're not well acquainted and they're table manners s not married manners. But don't you'be amiliar with anybody. Never be a joker. If you do, they'd play you for a monkey.

and have a pointer or two about what's on the bill of fare. Where you guest is green, help him out gently. Feel your way. When he's an old traveller, let him take care of himself. Say nothing. Mouth shut, ears open, both ears. If he jokes, take it, but no back talk. No end man business for a waiter. Nothin' so chills me as a laughin' black man waitin' at a chills me as a laughin' black man waitin' at a lable. Such a felier had better walt at a clam-bake and do a song and dance. "No. my son, waitin' is a profession. You've to study from sun up until late, too near people. If you know get too near people. If you know you're waitin' on a man's wife make her comfortable waitin' on a man's wife make her comfortable. See that she first has all she needs for her meal. If she's happy she'll make her husband happy, if she's displeased, no matter how much her husband is satisfied, it's all wrong. The pleased wife will suggest a tip, if the man forgets. Be full of information of the hotel and the place you live in, if you are asked. Answer only the questions put to you. Don't give overly good measure. Don't know too much. Only enough. Always seat the missus first. Don't crumple her dress or make her sit too stiff on her chair. Let her help herself. Just apough so she sits easy and east the

Don't crumple her dress or make her sit too stiff on her chair. Let her help herself. Just enough so she sits easy and most becoming to her.

"During the first meal quietly ask if the seats suit, that possibly you might change them to another part of the table very soon. Be careful of your end seats. The end men ought to cough up better than the sides. When you have a good side man nurse him on to an end seat quick as you can. Don't place much reliance on the man who says he only pays when he leaves the hotel. Too many forget. They pay their bills when they leave. A tip ought to come after the meal. But if you are careful and diplomatic the tip will frequently come before you open the man's napkin. Let your new guest see first of all that you are serious; that you are not in a hurry to wait on him, that you are not in a hurry to wait on him, that you are not in a hurry to wait on him, that you are very polite and attentive to others near hun but by no means be too indifferent or allow your new guest to think he is being slighted. You don't want to ask right out for an advance remembrance, but you must study to let your asshums speak for you, but don't drive a man too hard, or he'll bounce away to the head waiter and kick hard. It takes a practised hand to land a tip in advance. Some men can be worked by special attenshum to his children. If his boy looks like him, find a way to speak of it some time, have pleaty of rans for the ladies when the dinin' room is hot. If the wife or the children spot the cieth, and if it annoys them, cover it with a cloth, but pretend not to care; that it is an every day matter, of no conse-kence. When you answer madam, say 'Yes'm' and not 'yes mam.' When you take a man's order repeat it to him slowly and if there's anything good on the menu card he's missing, you might suggest it carefully as if he had overlooked it accidentally. You dare stoop much nearer to the man than to the lady, but keep as rouch distance as you can.

"Watch butter patties. No matter what the house orders are ing. you might suggest it carefully as if he had overlooked it accidentally. You dare stoop much nearer to the man than to the lady, but keep as rouch distance as you can. "Watch butter pattles. No matter what the house orders are about serving extras without being asked, if a guest's butter platter is empty replenish it promptly. Some people don't eat bread at luncheon or dinner. Others don't like you to pour their cream or serve their sugar. First take the cream pitcher and ask something like this: 'Shall I serve you?' He will nod and you go ahead. Always do things with the guest's permission. Make him fully understand you are serving him with his permission, that you are doing him a special service by his special permission or his orders: that you are his personal servant, and then you'll have him. The better you can do this, the better you'll succeed in your reward from guests. The old-time finger bowl caurs all guests smile at it. They look at it as a hold-up. Win your tip before the finger bowl course is reached. By following my advice you'll be rewarded long before the meal ends. Then if you think your guests are accust med to the finger bowl at home, serve them. If you don't, then watch the lady. If she uses the end of her napkin in the tumbler of ice water and slyly dampens her lips and finger tips, why she'll not oblect to a finger bowl. But if they leave the table happy, probably they're glad you did not make a show of them by letting the other guests see that you were trips, to pull they legs for a tip by the finger bowl where most on all their lives.

"Don't get mad if a guest bawls out 'Here water.' Be gentle and very kind to coarse people, and you'll get their cash. And they won't get mad if a guest bawls out 'Here water.' Be gentle and very kind to coarse people, and you'll get their cash. And they won't get a first had in a way he never will suspect, and the first thing he knows he is giving you a quarter or a half a dollar, which you will take, fust as if you knew he was just that kind of a ma



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kind of a joker It is an old trick, though, of serious, but be quick. Learn to see everybedy you're waitin on at the same time. But be careful never to overdo anything. Many a waiter spoils it all, by doin' too much. Always reckleck that people can and are willin' to do something. Its a custom to ask people when servin' sugar, how many lumps? I never do. Put de sugar and cream near the lady and walk away. Don't you overdo. Too much attention, I tell you, makes you poor, not rich.

"Now start in agen. You are ready to wait on the young man. When you're listenin for the control of the control of the cultivated the condition of never being rattled, no matter what would happen. When a man is with his wife, pay atenshun to the wife, in seating her and when she is finished. Be at your guests' side when they are finishing. Now start in agen. You are ready to wait on the young man. When you're listenin for his order, and he don't know much, suggest to him that this or that on the breakfast list is very fine this morning. Get the news of each meal in de kitchen, if you can. Always try and have a pointer or two about what's on the bill of fare. Where you guest is green, help him out sently. Feel your way. When he's hould not only induce the giving of a tip, but should not only induce the giving of a tip, but should compel it to come to him with a pleashe should compel it to come to him with a pleas-ure from the guest. Never make a guest feel ure from the guest. Never make a guest feel as if it is his absolute duty to reward you. Rather let him be glad to serve you in return for the nice way in which you have waited on him. Of course, you'il meet ill-bred and cheap people. They will think the hotel pays you and that it is your duty to wait on the guests. That is true. Wait on them as good as you can, tip or no tip, but you will always find it to pay you best if you observe certain rules of conduct at the table. Never intrude. If you are called away from the botel or spoken to by persons whom you have served, raise your hat politely and be ready and willing to serve them, but never make any advances your hat politely and be ready and willing to serve them, but never make any advances You can be as well bred as your guest. I have met my table people miles from the hotel at a race course in the heat of the afternoon. When they recognized me I politely inquired whether I could serve them in any way. They said no, but appreciated the attention all the same, but you must be very careful. Better not attempt it until you are older. I once met Only enough. Always seat the missus first. Don't crumple her dress or make her sit too stiff on her chair. Let her help herself. Just enough so she sits easy and most becoming to her.

"During the first meal quietly ask if the seats suit, that possibly you might change them to another part of the table very soon. Be careful of your end seats. The end men ought to cough up better than the sides. When you have a good side man nurse him on to an end seat quick as you can. Don't place much reliance on the man who says he only pays when he leaves the hotel. Too many forget. They pay their bills when they leave. A tip ought to come after the meal. But if you are careful and diplomatic the tip will frequently come before you open the man's napkin. Let your new guest see first of all that you are serious; that you are not in a hurry to wait on him, that you are very polite and attentive to others near hum but by no means be too indifferent or alliev your new guest to think he is being slighte.' You don't want to ask right out for an advance remembrance, but you must study to let your acsisums speak for you, but don't drive a man too hard, or he'll bounce away to the head waiter and kick hard. It takes a practised hand to land a troit and a practised hand to land a troit and a practised hand to land a troit of his hours. Have pleasty of fans for the ladies when the dinin' room is hot. If the wife or the children spot the cicht, and if it annoys them, cover it with a cloth, but pretend not to care; that it is an every day matter, of no conselected the attention all the when they doed the men better him and an angle. He was kind to me, too, and whe may orders went in labelled for them. But I will write you more that it is an every day matter, of no conselected the attention all the was kind the attention all the was kind to me the daily concarded the attention all the same but you must study to let sale. When Just a political was in grand him and a way to speak of all the same lakes when it is an every day matter, of no c

TWO BURNED IN NAPHTHA FIRE

And Two Were Hart in the Street When the Plate-Glass Window Blew Out.

Naphtha exploded in the tailor store of Herman Goldberg at 1834 Madison avenue at midnight last night. It set fire to the store (and blew out the plate-glass window in the front. Philip Pulitzer, a salesman, of 62 East 120th street, was escorting a girl home from a ball and they passed by the window just as the glass was blown out. They were both cut about the hands and face. Pulitzer sent the girl to the alarm box to turn in an alarm and he binself went into the burning store through the shattered window. went into the burning store through the shat-tered window.

He succeeded in rescuing Mrs. Goldberg and her three children but could not find Goldberg.
Policeman Walsh came and he and Pulitzer managed to bring Goldberg and his father-la-law, So omon Lavine, to the street. They were badly burned and were unconscious. They were taken to Harlem Hospital where it was said that their injuries, were more the was said that their injuries were mortal. Pulitzer and the young woman had their cuts from the glass dressed by a doctor in the neigh-

Tennessee Murderer Confesses.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 14. Posy Barket is the name of the mordered man found in a fence corner near Cleveland yesterday. James Johnson, who is in jail, has confessed to the Johnson, who is in fail, has confessed to the crime. Barker had been West for sixteen years and wrote that he would return about July 1. At the inquest the body was identified and search for the stranger in the wagon seen in the vicinity when the body was found resulted in the arrest of Johnson, who later confessed, saying:

"I worked with Baker in the West and came through with him. Five days ago he got drunk and assaulted me. I struck him with a hatchet and was shocked when he fell dead. I drove about in the vicinity for five days, spending one night in Chattanooga and one in Cleveland."

Trolley Car Runs Into Ambulance. A Presbyterian Hospital ambulance, which was returning last night from a call at Eightieth street and First avenue, was run into by a Second avenue car at Seventieth street and Second avenue. Dr. Jackson and Driver McCabe were thrown to the street, but were not hurt. They had no patient. Thomas J. Doyle, the motorman, was arrested. It is charged that he did not stop the car on the near side of the street as required at Seventieth street, which is an ambulance thoroughfare.

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